

U. S. Store Ship Southampton.
 Boston, Tuesday, May 12, 1939

the view, we drawn up. Not least vivid do I remember a later verbal conference from Kossuth, that he already knew a man (neither of the army nor of the Government), who was ready to convey to the Russian commander a dispatch of the Government, conceived in this view:

"When the Minister Serebré and Count Cassinié Batharyny, directly after the first conference with me at Vano-Pere, on the 12d of August, basied themselves in the preparation of the often mentioned Gross war-dein dispatch, and with a zeal which seemed not justified alone by my remark that the Provisional Government must take the initiative if it wished to treat with Russia, because it had preceded that remark with the circumstantial report upon the state of the Parley

we had held with the Russians up to that time, from which report the groundlessness of every supposition that the Russians had any idea of making a separate peace with us, became apparent of itself—the I no longer doubted that Kossuth and Sremore no more hoped for the salvation of the country from the final effect of the nation—nor from the fact, universally published by them, that France had declared war against Austria, nor from the treaties, already concluded, with Janku and Sistratromirsky, but only and entirely from a perfidation with Russia—and I doubted only as little that if the efforts of Sagnere and Bathyanyi to induce Russia to treat were hindered by me, the nation would always have been convinced that it might yet have been saved in some foolish way like this. And it was this conviction which determined me not to paralyze the efforts of those Ministers at negotiation, but rather to commend earnestly to the Heads of the Provisional Government, after I was fully convinced of

their stubborn hold upon their "last" method of national salvation, the disclosure to Russia of their whole views, for, according to my conviction, it was then of very little importance whether Kossuth and Szemere made one stupid movement, more or less, but it was very necessary that the nation should be freed of all superstition as to the character of the Kossuth-Szemere policy—that it should have from Kossuth and Szemere themselves the proof of their own incapacity—that the idea of Hungary's independence of Austria was as old woman's fancy until the Congress of Verona to determine the political physiognomy of Europe which Kossuth had already announced to the Diet in Debreczin on the 13th April, 1849, should assemble. The idea of republiканizing Hungary would be just as much an old woman's fancy, even if that fabulous Congress of Verona had not and fulfilled its functions to Kossuth's extreme satisfaction."

Secret Societies—The May Pote—Orleans Consecration—Exhibition of Paintings—Sarcophagus of Halcy's New Opera—New Way to get Rich—Drammatic, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Thursday, April 29, 1832.

I spoke in a late letter of the report made to the President by Gen. Canrobert, Commissary Extraordinary to the Eastern Departments, clothed with full pardoning power. I now abridge the report of Col. Eplinaux, sent to the Western Departments upon a similar mission.

Throughout the territory that he has visited, the population appreciate to the full the immense services rendered to the country by Prince Louis Napoleon; and the sentiment of gratitude for their delivery from the dangerous elements which threatened the dissolution of society, is so strong that all reports of a political amnesty are received with the greatest dissatisfaction.

In these Departments, he says, there are 130,000 members of secret societies known; and as it was impossible to transport them all, the mixed Commission passed sentences of banishment only upon the most influential of the ringleaders. Out of 4,000 condemnations which were brought before him for revision, he found he could not, in conscience, grant more than 100 commutations and 200 full pardons. The clemency which had already been extended by the President to certain individuals, had produced in the country an unfavorable impression, inasmuch as the chiefs of the insurrection invariably managed to obtain grace, while their blind followers and instruments were left to the certainty of expiating their imprudence, not to say criminality, upon a foreign and inhospitable coast. Co. Eplénas concludes his report by imploring the President to grant no further releases without an application to that effect from the departmental authorities, as they only can judge of their opportuneness, and of the sincerity of the

A report from the Minister of War reminds the President of a decree passed by him in December last, to the effect that "whenever an organized troop of soldiery shall have, by actual fighting, contributed to the reestablishment of order upon any point of the territory, this service will be regarded as regular campaign duty," and suggests that inasmuch as the disturbances consequent upon the events of December have long since ceased, the moment is not unfavorable for the execution of the decree. Upon this the President decrees that the year 1851 shall be considered as a year of campaign, and that all officers and privates called upon to suppress the outbreak shall have their names and their services inscribed upon the register, in view of future promotion, exactly as if they had been engaged in a foreign war. The *Monitor* has been almost exclusively occupied for several days in enumerating the various bodies of the military establishment entitled to mention upon those

grounds. A prospect of the approaching fête upon the Champ de Mars, a country journal makes the following remark: "This date of the 10th of May suggests to us a somewhat curious reflection. On the 20th of December, 1818, Armand Marrast, in the name of the National Assembly, proclaimed citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of the French Republic, from that present day to the second Sunday in May, 1852. So, upon Monday, the 10th of May, Louis Napoleon appeared inevitably condemned to return to private life. Now it is precisely on this day that the grand military ceremony is to take place, the brilliancy and the solemnity of which seem, in many persons' eyes, to promise still another consecration of his power." The coincidence is certainly striking, and remarkably so when it is remembered that Armand Marrast, who limited the President's term to a certain fixed period, himself died some few weeks before the lapse expired.

And while speaking of Marret, let me mention that the few personal effects he has left behind him, his scanty furniture and some few relics of his once proud position, are to be sold at auction, to pay the expenses of his last illness and of his interment. Thus perish all the unworthy slanders that poisoned the few closing years of the staunch republican's life.

Work has been recommenced upon the magnificent Hotel contiguous to the Chamber of Deputies, upon the Seine, and intended for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This edifice was commenced before the Revolution of '48, and after that event the value of real estate fell so considerably that it was found impossible to realize the sum calculated upon from the sale of the present Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for two years past operations have been suspended. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation before the setting in of winter. The present Hotel, with the adjoining Registry of

Archives, and the neighboring buildings of the stamp office, in the Rue de la Paix, will be sold by the Government. The Stamp Office will by that time have been removed to the new Hotel in the Rue de la Banque.

You may have learned by telegraph to the last steamer, that the Tribunal of Final Instance had declared the confiscation of the Orleans estates to be a judicial question and not a legislative one, and that it—the Tribunal—was competent to pronounce upon the legality of that act. Of this serious, and certainly unlooked-for check, the President learned, on returning from his excursion to Solgne. The Court had declared its own competency to Solgne. The Court had declared its own competency. In presence of a highly excited auditory, in defiance of the Prefect of this Department, whose attempted seizure of the Chateau of Neuilly and the Domain of Monceaux had been resisted by the administrators of the property of the late royal family, The administrators resisted the masters to the Tribunal, and the Prefect sent the Judges a notification that they were to appear before the Tribunal on the 10th of the month.

entirely incompetent to "moderate" them; the President's confiscation had been *decree*, and thus the President's decrees were final, and in no wise subject to the ordinary laws of the land. The matter was decided against the Prefect and the President, in the session—heretofore memorable—of Friday last. It was declared, by eight out of the nine Judges upon the bench, that property, real estate, the *soils*—are inalienable, except by law and in conformity with the legislation of France, and that no decree can be valid against the law, unless the Code is